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DEATHS.
On March 9th, at the General Hospital, Shanghai, ELIZABETH BENJAMIN, nee HORNBY, beloved wife of PAUL BENJAMIN, aged 35 years.
On March 9th, at Shanghai, the infant son of Mr. and Mrs. IVON THOMAS, aged 6 months.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VOEUX ROAD C
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MARCH 14TH, 1906.

It would seem that after the differences of opinion regarding the policy of the new Morocco which had arisen between Germany and France had gone up to almost fever heat, under more peaceful and probably wiser councils some way of escape without needlessly compromising either party has been discovered. France and England, secure in the thought that no new combination to affect the immediate interests of either had been contemplated, naturally looked only to the immediate present. The disturbed state of Morocco was a momentary source of trouble to both, which might at any period become dangerous, and therefore invited some immediate interference so as to bring Morocco more into line with Europe. As at the eastern outlet of the Mediterranean the two nations had made common cause; and Egypt and the passage of the Suez Canal were now on a perfectly safe footing; if France should at the western extremity undertake such a work of regeneration as England had accomplished in the east, it was clear that the safety of the Mediterranean was assured, at all events for the next generation, and that both could rest secure; while the trade of Europe with the East was for the future placed on a safe basis. So thought France, and so on looking into the matter came to think England: each had gained its object, and neither had any desire or even idea that anyone else could by any manner of means find anything in the arrangement at

which to cavil. It certainly never entered into the mind of either to interfere in any way with the free use of the Mediterranean by the whole world; and the probability is that not one statesman in either country ever wasted a thought on what to him would have at once seemed a policy as foolish as it would have been suicidal. Whatever ideas might in the eighteenth century have passed through the minds of the statesmen of the day as to the feasibility of making of the Mediterranean a "French Lake," those ideas certainly found no standing room in the policy of the nineteenth. Even Lessers in his wildest moments of ambition regarding his great creation, the Suez Canal, never ventured on such a dream. Why France and England, then, in squaring up the little private grievances each thought it had against the other at the two extremities of the Mediterranean, did not go off to consult Germany was that the idea of at all interfering with Germany never entered the imagination of either. When those little grievances had on one occasion become a little more irritating than usual Germany had very wisely said in as many words the affair was none of hers, and certainly nothing that had since turned up appeared to alter Germany's interest in the affair. We say "appeared" deliberately, because of course Germany may have viewed the affair from another standpoint, and things which in England's and France's perspective may have seemed so insignificant as not to strike the retina, seen from the different point of view of Germany may have loomed large and important. Something of the sort may of course have been possibly the case, though Germany has not on her side made any attempt to explain; perhaps considering that what was evident to her could not but be equally plain to her neighbours. On the other hand what from a French or English point of view may seem an inconsistency in the utterances of Germany with regard to Morocco in 1880 and again in 1905, may very possibly from a German standpoint seem but the carrying out of an identical and perfectly consistent line of policy. It is, for instance, quite natural that Germany should view with entire complacency a divergence of opinion between the two western states as to the two entrances, from east and west, of the Mediterranean; while at the same time she might not feel so happy at finding both in entire agreement. Germany has ambitions of her own, none the less real that she does not parade them from the house-tops. She is not quite content that she has all the coast line that she would desire: Holland and Belgium, for instance, block her approach to the southern part of the North Sea, and she would feel it a grievance, if nothing more, were France and England to combine to appropriate what she considers her revolutionary rights. The idea is perfectly natural, and we have no reason to cavil at it. But she has, or a party within her dominions fancies she should have, certain aims with regard to a German port on the Adriatic. True she does not parade her aims, and scarcely airs them within her inner consciousness; still she likes to keep them snugly there, and as long as France and England had any serious differences as to their Mediterranean policy she might continue to nurse the idea as a possible if remote contingency. Too good an understanding between the two might possibly remove such a contingency from the domain of imaginable politics. Fostering then within herself such dangerous, though unexpressed even to herself, ambitions, we can understand why Germany should have her suspicions, even though no foundation for them exist, aroused by what she would fain believe to be a well-laid plot to curtail her freedom in the Mediterranean. The present political divisions of Europe in the eyes of the philosophic statesmen may not be ideally perfect, but they are the outcome of forces working for more than a millennium, and in consequence may be looked upon as fairly stable. This doctrine has been accepted in its entirety by, at least, France and England, both of whom are well content from previous experience of the danger of meddling to allow Europe to rest as she is. Within the last three centuries English soldiers have on more than one occasion been found fighting the battles of the Continent, but in every case it was to preserve the balance of power threatened by one or other continental states; and when that was arranged the English troops have on each occasion been withdrawn, and no claim to any permanent occupation raised. It is unlikely that in the face of history England should now claim to inaugurate a different policy: far more likely is it that she has for ever abandoned any policy of

interference which would lead her to send an armed force amongst her continental neighbours. Such an event could, indeed, only take place in the case of a gross breach of existing treaties on the part of one of the other Powers. France too has seen the inadvisability of seeking in the political slang of the day to "rectify her boundaries." The lesson taught to each by the events of the last century has been that it is far better, and far safer, to bear with the irregularities of the present than seek to rectify them by violence, which, however successful, would result in far more serious loss. Any serious breach, in fact, between Germany on the one hand and France and England on the other would dislocate the entire European system, both political and commercial, so completely that the vacuum would have to be filled from outside. Now Germany knows this as well as France; but from the remains of an old suspiciousness which she has felt some difficulty in freeing herself from she has not been able to appreciate it, so completely. Unfortunately sentimental grievances are frequently more difficult to remove than substantial wrongs, and this it seems has been the great bar to an understanding. On the other hand, the position has been one where, without compromising themselves, friendly Powers have been able to offer suggestions, and this has apparently been the case at Algiers. Once assured that the understanding between France and England really covered no cunning attempt to lower German prestige, or interfere in any way with German interests, there should be little difficulty in coming to an understanding mutually satisfactory. It has been difficult for France to make this fully understood, but there is no reason why a friendly Power looking on the affair from a different horizon should not be able to convince each of the reasonableness of the other's doubts. In any case, in view of the melancholy failure in nearly every instance of the principle of "international" control, on which Germany founds her objections to the French proposals, it is evident that France had fairly reasonable grounds for objecting to the suggested measure where her own interests are so immediately concerned; and it is apparently only Germany's failure to appreciate this one point that has stood in the way of a complete understanding.

The plague return yesterday contained two cases, both fatal.

The Carson Memorial Fund in Bombay amounted to Rs. 94,000 when the last mail left.

The English and French Mails of the 10th and 6th February were delivered in London on the 10th and 12th inst.

Mr. H. Geary Gardner has been appointed manager of the Peking branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank during the absence on leave of Mr. E. Guy Hillier.

A San Francisco telegram to Manila, dated March 9, reads:—"In future England will depend upon the navy to defend Weihaiwei, and the military forces are to be withdrawn."

Twenty-two Chinese undesirable arrived in the Colony by the S. S. *Derwent* from Saigon yesterday, also 18 persons deported from Singapore. They will be forwarded to various destinations in China by earliest opportunity.

An announcement is made in our advertisement columns by the Hon. Mr. Chatham as the Water Authority that to-morrow the houses on the upper levels and the Peak will cease to have a continuous supply of water.

"The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation is acting as banker to the Company, which should be a sufficient guarantee that the issue is a straightforward one." This testimonial is given by the *Investors' Review*—usually a severe critic of new issues—with regard to the Malacca Rubber Plantations Co.

The *Japan Chronicle* remarks that an indication of the busy state of the passenger shipping trade is found in the fact that the next four steamers of the N.D.L. Company sailing from Kobe for Europe have their entire first and second class passenger through accommodation booked up. They are the *Princess Alice*, *Bayern*, *Prinz Regent Luitpold* and *Prinz Eitel Friedrich*.

Singapore it seems is to have two more daily newspapers, making five in all. *Singapore Telegraph* is the name of one which will probably start publication in June. Most of the members of the *Telegraph* syndicate are said to be representative European business men, the only Chinaman having a share in the enterprise being the Hon. Tan Jik Kim. Another paper is to be started to represent Chinese interests.

From Hankow the N.C. *Daily News* hears that considerable sensation was caused there on the 6th inst. when it became known that the lessee and manager of the Astor House, Mr. Schröder, had been sentenced at the German Consulate to thirteen months' imprisonment. He apparently made arrangements with the bar boy to pay him on commission, and then cooked the accounts to cheat the boy of \$200. Mr. Schröder was only married about eight months ago, and there is much sympathy with his wife.

The British demands in connection with the murders at Nanchang are stated by a Chinese paper to be the punishment of the murderers, an indemnity, and the privilege of stationing British gunboats on Poyang Lake for the protection of missionary properties in the interior.

Mr. Geo. J. Melhuish, manager of the Kobo house of Messrs. Dodwell & Co., had an exciting time recently with a burglar. Mr. Melhuish's residence was broken into before daybreak by a man who appeared to be armed. Mr. Melhuish, who was awakened, grappled with the man, whom he found in his room. In the struggle Mr. Melhuish was struck in the face by some weapon, whereupon he seized his revolver. He followed the thief downstairs and used his revolver, but the latter managed to escape, although it is thought he was hit.

The coinage in India of British dollars for the Straits Settlements and Hongkong has temporarily ceased, it being obviously undesirable to flood the market with this token at a time when a serious attempt is being made to redeem the currency of the Straits Settlements from depreciation. Figures published show that in the nine months ending 31st December last no dollars and only nine lakhs of rupees worth of half-dollars were struck off. The Indian mints turned out in the same period less than 91 crores worth of rupees and 25 lakhs worth of eight anna pieces, a record which even the days of free coinage can hardly surpass.

FIRE IN WING LOK STREET.

The fire alarm turned the brigade out between midnight and one o'clock yesterday morning, and under Chief Inspector Baker they proceeded to Nos. 150 and 152, Wing Lok Street, where the flames had a good hold. Both these shops dealt in rattan wares, and the fire originated in one of the stores on the first floor. The fire engines were immediately got to work, and a plentiful supply of water being available the flames were extinguished within two hours. The stock was considerably damaged by water, but was insured for \$3,000 in the Union Fire Insurance Co. and for \$2,000 in the Magdalenburg Insurance Co.

THE "FUERST BISMARCK" BAND.

There could be no two opinions on the subject of last night's performance at the Theatre Royal. The programme, representative of the works of the great masters, was executed in a most artistic manner that charmed the audience, and it is no straining of language to assert that finer orchestration has not been heard in that building than the "concerto of sweet sounds" produced by the band of S.M.S. *Fuerst Bismarck* under Bandmaster Karl Jessien. The opening march "With Sword and Lance" (Stark) was followed by the overture to "Oberon" (Weber), an exquisite performance, but the assembly were roused to greater enthusiasm by the third item, "The Lost Chord" by Sullivan, and an encore had to be given. A pretty jingling composition, "The Bridal Chorus," from Lohengrin, also called forth well merited applause and another encore. "The Merry Wives of Windsor" by Nicolai introduced the second part, the other items being string quartet, "Transcendental" by Schumann; string quartet, "Bumenguefester," by Blon; selection, "Figaro's Wedding" by Mozart, and two trumpet fanfares, interspersed with several encores.

CANTON.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

MARCH 12TH.

On the 9th inst. the Fung family in Cheong Hau street went to the theatre in Honan leaving their servants to take care of the house. During their absence the house was visited by a gang of burglars. The inmates were cowed and tied up in a remote room and the only servant who attempted to raise the alarm, an old amah, was immediately strangled to death. The robbers ransacked the house and carried away all the jewellery and valuables amounting to several thousand dollars. The affair was immediately reported to the authorities and now the Poon Yu magistrate has issued a proclamation offering 1,000 dollars for the arrest of the ringleader. Sundry other rewards are also offered for any information leading to the arrest of the desperadoes.

Yesterday the Poon Yu magistrate and a deputy from the Sin Han Kuk went to examine the site selected for the Canton terminus of the Kowloon-Canton Railway.

THE BOYCOTT.

Upon the request of the American Minister in Peking, the Waiwai has instructed Viceroy Shun to suppress the boycott of American goods. The Viceroy has replied that owing to his recent troubles with the people it is very difficult to suppress the boycott associations just now.

SALT TAX.

Some time ago Viceroy Shun imposed a tax of 10 cash per catty on salt for the purpose of raising funds for the Yuet-Han Railway. The salt merchants objected and the tax was lowered to 6 cash, but the salt guild still objected. On the 8th inst., the Salt Commissioner sent a petition to the Viceroy stating that the merchants had agreed to pay an increase of 3 cash per catty. This having come to the knowledge of the merchants they drew up a petition protesting against the increase and affirming that the Salt Commissioner's petition was drawn up on his own initiative and without any warrant from the merchants concerned. If the Viceroy insists on collecting the increased tax it is feared that another serious trouble will be the result.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

SHANGHAI AND THE CHINESE COMMITTEE.

SHANGHAI, March 13th.

At the Ratepayers' Meeting held to-day a resolution declining to recognise the Chinese Consultative Committee was carried by a great majority.

[This Committee was formed by the Chinese guide about a month ago, and the Municipal Council welcomed the organisation. The general feeling at Shanghai is opposed to the innovation. A reference to the subject appears on page 5.]

[REUTERS' SERVICE.]

THE MOROCCO CONFERENCE.

LONDON, March 11th.

At Algiers, a compromise has been reached on the State Bank question.

THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY.

LONDON, March 11th.

M. Surrien has agreed to form a new French Ministry.

THE MINE DISASTER.

LONDON, March 11th.

A terrible explosion, by fire-damp, has occurred in the Courrières coal mine, near Lille: eighteen hundred men were in the mine at the time of the explosion. Some have been rescued, but it is feared that the loss of life is enormous.

THE MINING CATASTROPHE IN FRANCE.

LONDON, March 11th.

The catastrophe at the Courrières mine is unparalleled in the whole history of mining; 1,219 persons are known to have been killed; a crowd of 25,000 people struggled at the pit-head in the endeavour to learn the fate of the breadwinners; the rescue was a work of the most difficult and dangerous character, the galleries being full of poisonous gases; hundreds of bodies have been recovered. Subscriptions have been raised for the sufferers, and are coming in freely; the Chamber will be asked for a vote of half a million of francs.

ROYAL HONGKONG GOLF CLUB.

The postponed February competition for the Robertson Farewell Cup was held on the 10th to 12th March, 1906. The following returns were made, the winner being Mr. T. B. Norris:—
Mr. T. B. Norris ... 87 - 9 = 78
Mr. F. J. Badley ... 92 - 10 = 82
Mr. H. Wilson ... 100 - 15 = 85
The pool was won by Mr. C. M. G. Barrie with the score 75 + 1 = 76.

FOREIGN CAPITAL IN JAPAN.

That the capital of Western countries goes in increasing quantity to find investment in Japanese industries is well-known, but the figures showing the extent of this investment, as given by the Ministry of Finance at Tokyo and reproduced by *Quemont* in the *Economist* *Financiere*, are the first to give an approximately accurate picture. It is shown that European and American capital is interested in the electric tramway at Tokyo to the extent of 916,750 yen, in the electric lighting undertaking to 128,000 yen, in a forest development company to 2,000 yen, in an exporting and importing business to 25,000 yen, a silk exporting undertaking to 55,000 yen, in the gas works at Osaka to 436,000 yen, a steam and water power works at Nipon to 400,000 yen, and a colliery in Aikawa to 2,400 yen. Altogether, foreign capital to the extent of only about 2,200,000 sterling is invested in these undertakings. It is calculated that the return on these investments is at the rate of 8 to 10 per cent., so that the foreign capitalist draws about 220,000 annually from his business enterprises in the island Kingdom. As a result of the publication of these official figures English and American capital may be attracted to Japanese undertakings on a larger scale. Indeed, the figures are very small, and no attempt is made to estimate the holdings of Europe and America in Japanese railway and banking undertakings. As a matter of fact there is still a strong party in Japan which regards foreign capital with dislike and suspicion. Hence the prohibition only recently modified against foreigners possessing land in Japan.

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued the following report:—
On the 13th at 11:30 a.m.—The barometer has fallen over China, and risen in S. Japan. Pressure is highest over the Yellow Sea, and a shallow area of low pressure appears to be situated over Central China. Gradients are slight generally, and moderate to light E. and S.E. winds may be expected in the Formosa Channel, and the N. part of the China Sea.
Forecast:—Moderate E. winds; cloudy, some rain.

Among the wedding presents received by Miss Kosevich was "a most delicate butterfly fan of marvellous manufacture received from Japan. It was sent anonymously and on the wrapper, in an obviously disguised hand, there is this message:—"Glad he ain't no duke." This message from over the seas, remarks a correspondent of one of the London papers, is very representative of the feeling throughout America.

SUPREME COURT.

Tuesday, March 13th.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE SIR FRANCIS PIGOTT (CHIEF JUSTICE).

THE PEAK TRAMWAY LITIGATION.
The hearing of the action at the instance of D. E. Brown and others against the Hongkong High Level Tramway Company and Messrs. J. D. Humphreys and Son was resumed. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., appeared for the plaintiffs. He was instructed by Mr. Geo. Hastings (of the office of Mr. John Hastings) in the interests of plaintiff and by Mr. C. D. Wilkinson on behalf of the other defendants. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., and Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. Harston (of Messrs. Ewens, Harston, and Harding), appeared for the defendants.

His Lordship at the outset said there was a point which waited unraveling. The argument had been that it was not a re-construction, but a sale—rather that it began with an absolute sale.

Mr. Sharp—No, my Lord. I must ask your Lordship to stop there. It is an absolute sale. I am not prepared to admit that a sale cannot be described as a re-construction. If your Lordship limits the restriction to that in the Home Act then it is by no means a re-construction. The proper legal word is sale, but I cannot help thinking it is with propriety described as even amalgamation or re-construction.

His Lordship—Why I asked the question was this. When Mr. Ewens was in the box you rather emphasised his view of the word re-construction.

Mr. Sharp—As Mr. Ewens was the draughtsman who used the word I think it perfectly right that he should give his meaning of it. Mr. Slade then stated that before your Lordship had come into Court both sides had come to the conclusion that certain scraps of evidence should be before the Court, and they had agreed, with His Lordship's permission, to put them in by consent. The other side put in a statement showing the details of receipts, profits, expenses, distribution, etc., of the old company for the years from 1900 to 1905, while the (plaintiff's) witness put in a statement showing that at the first meeting there were seven dissentients holding 271 shares and at the second meeting there were five dissentients holding 196 shares. The plaintiff on 16th May, 1905, became registered in respect of 50 shares. Mr. Goddard was registered in respect of 25 shares. Mr. Moir, who held one share on 16th April, had 50 on 16th May. Mr. Cameron had 25 on the 16th May, and Mr. Ram had 45 shares on the 24th May, 1905.

A discussion ensued as to the extent to which negotiations had proceeded between the Government and the new company. Mr. Pollock said the defendants suggested they had the approval of the Government, but Mr. Sharp disclaimed any such idea, and it was decided to note that no statement would be made as to how far the negotiations had gone.

Mr. Slade (resuming)—We will give an undertaking not to transfer the property to the new company until the approval of the Governor in Council has been obtained for the value of the plaintiffs' shares.

His Lordship—But you could not (laughed). Mr. Sharp—We know we can't, but we are prepared to give the undertaking.

Mr. Slade—I would call your Lordship's attention to the offer we made in the very beginning of the case, nam. ly, to arbitrate the value of the plaintiffs' shares.

His Lordship—Yes, I should like you to deal with that point. Mr. Slade—We offered to arbitrate the value of the plaintiffs' shares, and we repeat that offer now. We are willing now to arbitrate, as a matter of right.

His Lordship—You deny the right? Mr. Pollock—And allow it. Mr. Slade—We deny the right.

His Lordship—But you are fighting the right. Mr. Slade—Yes. All substantial relief on that point they could have for the asking. Mr. Slade then dealt with the points raised by his Lordship. With regard to the first that that was a compulsory sale of shares for cash which was inconsistent with a re-construction scheme, he would submit that that was not a sale of shares, because the sale of shares would mean the existence of two companies side by side. That was not so in the present case. What was sold was not the interests of the shareholders in the property but the property itself. Those were very different things.

His Lordship—But you have called it a re-construction scheme. Mr. Slade—Yes. His Lordship—You emphatically dealt with it in the circular as a re-construction scheme. The question to my mind is whether these resolutions, although they seemed to be resolutions for a sale, are not so affected by the notice as to make it really a re-construction.

Mr. Slade—I consent to this that if a company set about to carry through a scheme which they described as a re-construction scheme which they carry it through in a way which does not require them to have recourse to section 161, yet because they have described it as a re-construction scheme the remedies given to proceedings under section 161 will apply to this re-construction which is not carried through under that section.

His Lordship—You can put it in that way. Mr. Slade argued that the word re-construction had no fixed technical meaning. What they called the transaction was immaterial provided it was a valid transaction.

His Lordship—I am not quite sure that the name is so immaterial as you make out. Assuming the shareholder knows the company law he goes to the meeting with this in his mind that this is a re-construction. He knows he has his remedy and he conducts himself accordingly. Afterwards he finds that it is not a re-construction scheme, but sale.

Mr. Slade—I don't say it is not a re-construction. His Lordship—The whole thing is based on that. If this is a re-construction scheme the shareholders can not be ousted from their rights under section 161.

Mr. Slade—It is not a re-construction scheme. The re-construction scheme will be carried out. We presume he knows the terms of the section and that he knows the laws and the reasons why it was passed, namely, for the purpose of protecting the shareholders from being obliged to take out shares compulsorily.

Counsel, after quoting authorities, pointed out that they did not ask the shareholders to accept shares, and therefore the section could not apply here.

His Lordship interpolated that shareholders could not be imputed with knowledge of their own articles.

Mr. Slade said that at a meeting it was quite sufficient to indicate what they were doing without referring to the articles. There was no analogy between the two cases. A prospectus contemplated the purchase of shares on the basis of the information supplied in the prospectus. The notice and circular did not contemplate that shares would be taken on the basis of the information supplied.

His Lordship—But there is no information in the notice and circular.

Mr. Slade—Why should there be?

His Lordship—There is nothing here except \$250,000 capital, of which the shareholder knows that \$250,000 will go in the purchase of the existing company.

Mr. Slade—What do they want more for the purpose of deciding whether the price per share was adequate?

His Lordship—Supposing you were proceeding as a new company, you will admit that full information was necessary.

Mr. Slade—Only if the statute imposes the obligation.

His Lordship—The statute does.

Mr. Slade—On a prospectus but not a notice.

His Lordship—Putting all facts on one side. Persons are invited to invest \$250,000 which they are going to receive in a new company. They are also told they have the option of taking up shares. They are not told of the construction of the new company.

Mr. Slade—They are not invited then and there to take up shares on the basis of documents at all, but they are invited to decide whether \$200 was an adequate price for their shares.

His Lordship—The two things go together.

Mr. Slade—The man does not decide whether he will take up shares, but whether he will take \$200 for his share or not.

After this,

Mr. Slade—Submitted that the essential difference between a notice convening a meeting and a prospectus was that the notice need only set out in general terms the object of the meeting sufficiently fully to cause the shareholders who were interested to attend the meeting, whereas the prospectus must set out all the details on which the recipient was to act. He asserted that the plaintiff could not succeed because of the insufficiency of the notice, and if he did succeed all that he was entitled to was that whatever had been done irregularly should be set right, that after his right had been secured he was not entitled to throw everything into confusion. He was not entitled to obtain the desired price for his shares by threats. He was entitled to arbitration, but the present plaintiff declined arbitration and decided to create confusion. That the dissenters were a small minority was shown by the fact that out of 1,350 shares 155 were present.

His Lordship—How many shareholders are there?

Mr. Slade—I cannot say.

His Lordship—One person may hold a number of shares. The number of dissenters at the first meeting was seven. That may bear a reasonable proportion to the number of shareholders.

Mr. Slade, in conclusion, said that whatever his Lordship's decision he thought he would be certain that there had been on approaching fraud or wilful suppression of facts. What had been done was nothing more than an irregularity which could be set right at any moment by the company. The proper form which the interlocking injunction made by his Lordship should have taken was that the company should have been restrained from carrying out the resolutions until a proper meeting had been called.

His Lordship—It strikes me on reading the cases that the judges always assumed that a meeting properly called subsequently would ratify the first meeting.

Mr. Slade—They asked for a wider injunction than they were entitled to. They have embarrassed the company in a most improper way. They had no right to come *ex parte* and ask your Lordship to grant such an injunction. We did not come into court to say that because we desired to have their points in black and white. The result of the plaintiff's action was to embarrass the company very improperly for several months. The action taken by the plaintiff shows clearly that its injunction was not to do much damage as he could in the hope of being bought out.

His Lordship—Would the injunction prevent another meeting being held?

Mr. Slade—Yes. They have prevented us from doing anything.

Mr. Pollock—No.

Mr. Slade—We have been disobeying the injunction by carrying on the tramway at all. Continuing, he said—If you find that we have done wrong you must merely ask us to give an undertaking not to proceed with the resolution as to the sale until another meeting had been called and the matter either approved or disapproved by the shareholders. In view of the overwhelming majority held by those who assented to this scheme, there would not be the slightest difficulty in carrying it out. Any interference of the Court would put the company to a great deal of expense without any benefit to the plaintiff, who can always get the amount for his shares decided by arbitration. I would, in conclusion, ask your Lordship to dismiss the petition.

Mr. Pollock addressed the court. He asserted that the points he made out in evidence had been untouched practically by his learned friends. Nobody intended that the company should be wound up because it was desirable that it should be wound up. The only object of the scheme was with a view to re-construction. If the hopes that there would have been no opposition had been fulfilled, there would have been no reason for winding up the company. Under the resolution passed it was beyond the power of the liquidators to say whether shareholders should take cash or shares. It was at the option of the shareholders themselves. After dwelling on the definitions of re-construction and amalgamation, he affirmed that this was not a sale involving their having nothing further to do with the tramway company, but it was a re-construction. They were told that there was a chance of acquiring a new concession which would benefit the shareholders, and they were told that they would be able to get the old company should change its name and work the tramway. Neither could it be considered a sale by the liquidator in liquidation. Did anyone believe that if the tramway were advertised for sale, it would bring a greater sum than that offered? The price of the shares was fixed by the majority, and it was wholly inadequate in view of the figures put before his Lordship.

The hearing was again adjourned.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

NATIONAL BANK OF CHINA, V. P. LEMAIRE AND CO.

The further hearing of the claim by the National Bank of China against P. Lemaire and Co. was resumed, this being a special sitting for a continuation of evidence by Mr. Playfair. Mr. H. E. Sharp, C. C., instructed by Mr. H. W. Looker (of Messrs. Peacock, Looker and Deane) appeared for plaintiffs, and Mr. M. W. Slade, instructed by Mr. F. P. Hett (of Messrs. Brutton, Hett and Goldring), represented the defendants.

Mr. G. W. P. Playfair was further examined *de bene esse*. He said the entry of Lemaire's bill in the book was perfectly correct and justified because it was only in that book that held by the Bank and belonged to the bank were entered. There was another book in which were entered the securities belonging to constituents called the Register of Custody Receipts Issued. In the first book were entered the

documents in respect of claims, such as mortgages or charges of various kinds, but always documents the bank was holding for itself; and in the other book were entered documents, boxes, etc., which the bank held on behalf of other people.

His Lordship—Then a bill which is taken by the Bank in renewal of another bill should be entered too surely, or else there is no record of that document.

Witness—It is pinned to the other and put in the same box.

His Lordship—But the record in the books then would be incomplete.

Witness—We will be able to call the accountant, who was accountant at the time.

Mr. Sharp—It is regarded as one thing being together, and one entry would suffice.

Cross-examined by Mr. Slade—Did you from time to time make out statements of Edwards, Piry and Co.'s position and forward them to Edwards, Piry and Co.?—I think you had better wait until the accountant is examined.

No, Mr. Playfair, we want it from you?—If you ask me regarding any particular one I will tell you.

Is that statement (shown statement) yours?

Yes, I initiated it myself. Where did you get it?

Mr. Slade—I got it from Lowe and Bing-lan, accountants. Can you tell me why, under the circumstances, if you had received this bill of exchange that you have called a promissory note in your Custody Book in settlement of the same acceptance, you did not enter it there? (Quotes first line of statement)—Well, it was known to the Bank that we had it, so there was no occasion to do that.

Mr. Sharp—It was not money.

Mr. Slade—No more were the promissory notes.

Witness—What were known as Plant's bills were known to us.

Mr. Slade—Can you produce press copies of subsequent statements? They were copied, were they not?—Judging from this one, it has not been copied at all. It is an original and has my initials in pencil.

You have a book containing press copies of these statements?—That is a matter for the accountant.

Mr. Slade—Now you called an action to be commenced against Plant for the amount of the calls due by him to the firm of Edwards, Piry and Co. I had an action? No.

But you caused an action against Plant?—I had nothing to do with it.

You had nothing to do with these actions brought for the collecting of calls from Edwards, Piry and Co.?—I authorised no action.

And you had nothing to do with them?—I authorised no action. I don't even remember about any action. I know there were calls due.

Did you tell Wilkinson and Grist you had an action started?—Wilkinson and Grist were not my solicitors.

You were guaranteeing them; they were Edwards, Piry & Co.'s solicitors.—I was only guaranteeing because it was for the collection of outstanding debts.

But they were going to collect money on calls?—There was nothing authorised by me. Now you can take my word for that. I had nothing to do with their quarrels.

You knew nothing about an action?—I knew something about it, but you are not to put into my mouth what I don't say. I knew something about it and that is all I intend to tell you.

I want you to be perfectly straightforward?—You are trying to make me say what I will not say.

I understand you will not say a good many things?—I have sworn to say the truth and nothing but the truth, and nothing will I say but the truth.

Is it true that you knew something about the actions?—I don't say anything about the actions. I knew share calls were due.

His Lordship—I thought you said you knew something of what was going on?—Witness: I have nothing to say going on, but I was not at all mixing myself up with them.

Mr. Slade—You knew something was going on in respect of shares of Edwards, Piry and Co.?—Yes, I knew that.

Did you know that actions had been commenced against Edwards, Piry and Co.'s shareholders who had not paid calls? No, that is the first statement I have heard of that.

I put it to you, Mr. Playfair, that the total amount due by Plant was \$15,000, against which he claimed to be entitled to deduct \$5,400 in respect of salary due to him as manager of Edwards, Piry and Co., leaving a balance of \$9,600, and that he gave you a draft for that amount?—He gave me a bill on his own firm for that amount, I knew.

Was that amount made up in the way I have indicated to you?—I don't remember anything of the details.

Don't you remember the fact that that was calls?—I don't remember it.

Let me remind you, Mr. Playfair, I have a letter which was forwarded to you by a London manager from Showell and Co., dated the 10th of March, 1904.

Witness, having read the letter, said—That is so. He paid half the bill of \$9,000. According to that statement it was for the shares.

Mr. Slade—Now you are reminded by that that it was so.—That was so, but I don't like to say anything I don't remember.

Witness read Mr. Bingham's statement for Plant, drew a cheque on the National Bank of China in favour of the Guarantee Trust Co. of New York, and that cheque witness refused to honour. The Guarantee Trust Co. was the bank to which Joseph Showell and Co. transferred their bills in London.

Re-examined by Mr. Sharp—Mr. Bingham was the attorney for Plant as liquidator of Edwards, Piry and Co., was Plant went away. Plant left the Colony on the 2nd of March, but he was in Hongkong again in March, though on the 9th of April. It was at Plant's request that the documents and bills of lading were handed over to him as manager and liquidator of Edwards, Piry and Co. He had powers under the articles of association of that company, and the only occasion on which witness ever dealt with him in any other capacity was as manager and liquidator of Edwards, Piry and Co. was on the occasion that Plant came to him as from Mr. Lemaire, when he wanted the bill of exchange for \$10,000 renewed.

By His Lordship—As manager of the bank all questions of credit and all bills of exchange and promissory notes that were to be dealt with were decided by him (witness) as manager of the bank alone; the details being left to the accountant in the outside office. As to whether a bill of exchange was to be held, that was entirely his own responsibility.

The examination was then closed.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The M.M. str. *Armand Belin*, with the next French mail, left Singapore on the 13th inst., at 6 p.m. for this port, and is due to arrive here on the 14th inst.

The E.A. str. *Arye* left Singapore on Monday afternoon, an may be expected here on or about Sunday, the 18th inst.

The British str. *Nonsuch* left Saigon on the 14th inst. for this port, and is due to arrive here on or about the 15th inst.

The str. *Gregory*, from Calcutta, left Singapore on the 12th inst., a.m., and may be expected here on or about the 16th inst.

HONGKONG VOLUNTEER RESERVE ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of this Association was held at the City Hall last evening. H. E. the Governor was seated on the right hand of Sir H. S. Berkeley, who presided, other members present being—Hon. Mr. Gresham Stewart, Hon. Mr. L. A. M. Johnston, and Messrs. J. C. Gow, A. Mackenzie, W. G. Winterburn and J. Whittall (committee). Mr. W. H. Treacher, David (hon. sec. and treasurer), Sir Francis Pigott, Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, Hon. Captain L. A. W. Barnes-Lawrence and Messrs. C. J. Allen, C. E. H. Bravis, A. Blowsy, W. D. Brindwood, C. W. T. Brett, W. L. Carter, T. P. Cochrane, A. Denison, W. H. Donald, G. L. Duane, W. T. Edwards, A. Forbes, H. W. Fraser, W. Goodfellow, A. S. Gubbay, G. O. Huxton, E. A. Howat, T. E. Hough, J. O. Hughes, W. G. Humphreys, J. Hutchings, A. Jenkins, S. A. Joseph, J. S. Lovington, A. R. Love, D. J. Mackenzie, T. H. Martin, J. McCubbin, J. R. Michael, S. H. Michael, P. L. Miller, A. G. Newington, C. Pemberton, J. Pidgeon, L. Plummer, W. Ramsay, A. Scott, M. W. Slade, A. Brooke Smith, E. W. Turrey, D. J. Allan, A. Turner, G. H. Wakeman, A. W. J. Watt, A. C. Franklin, J. H. Underwood, Dr. W. W. Pearce, Dr. K. Jones, Major Pritchard and Captain J. Douglas.

The CHAIRMAN—Your Excellency and gentlemen of the Hongkong Volunteer Reserve Association.—It gives us, the committee, great pleasure to see to-day at this, our first annual meeting—the first of a great many yet to come—such a large and representative attendance, and I am sure, gentlemen, we hold your sentiments when I say it is given us all great pleasure to see His Excellency the Governor present (applause). Gentlemen, this is but another mark of that living interest which His Excellency has shown in this Association from its inception. To come to the immediate business that has brought us here together, namely, the reception of the report and the passing of the accounts, I think, seeing that these have been in your hands for some time, that we will share the ordinary custom of the Association of this kind and take them as read. Before proceeding to formally move their adoption I will make a few remarks to you upon matters closely touching the Association in the past year. Not all of us but some of us present remember the birth of the Association. We remember a meeting held at the Legislative Council Chamber at which the Governor presided. The meeting was convened at His Excellency's suggestion on the 29th November, 1894, and at it a resolution was duly carried that an association, to be in co-operation with the defence forces of Hongkong, should be formed—an association apart and separate and distinct in itself, to be called the Hongkong Volunteer Reserve Association, with certain limits to the right of joining. The result of that meeting was that your present committee was elected, and according to the rules holds office for twelve months, and it became the duty of your committee to be active in carrying out its duties. I regret very much to say that Mr. Treacher, who was for good reasons given the committee, is unable to stand again for the office of secretary and treasurer. The meeting which I referred to resulted in the enrolment of a fair number of members, probably 30 or 40. The matter was then taken up by all who enrolled themselves, and it became the duty of your committee to be active in carrying out its duties. I regret very much to say that Mr. Treacher, who was for good reasons given the committee, is unable to stand again for the office of secretary and treasurer. The meeting which I referred to resulted in the enrolment of a fair number of members, probably 30 or 40. The matter was then taken up by all who enrolled themselves, and it became the duty of your committee to be active in carrying out its duties. I regret very much to say that Mr. Treacher, who was for good reasons given the committee, is unable to stand again for the office of secretary and treasurer. The meeting which I referred to resulted in the enrolment of a fair number of members, probably 30 or 40. 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NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed Daily Press only, and special business matters The Manager.

Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash.

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

Telegraphic Address: Press, Codes: A.B.C. 5th Et Lieber's.

P.O. Box, 33. Telephone No. 12.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

WANTED.

FURNISHED HOUSE of Five or Six Rooms at Peak for six months from middle of April or beginning May.

Reply Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 14th March, 1906. [630]

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.

A BOOKKEEPER being desirous of occupying his leisure hours is open to engagement after 5.30 p.m.

Address by Letter to "S," Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 14th March, 1906. [631]

TO LET.

TWO FURNISHED ROOMS in Private House, Suit Married Couple or Gentleman. Tennis Court.

Apply Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 14th March, 1906. [632]

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that in the absence of further rainfall, on and after THURSDAY, the 15th instant, the SUPPLY of WATER will be turned on in the Public Mains during the following hours only:—

In the City of Victoria below Cause Road, from 6 A.M. to 10 A.M.

In Seymour Road, North side of Robinson Road, North side of Upper Richmond Road and South side of Macdonnell Road, from 8 A.M. to 9.15 A.M.

In South side of Robinson Road, South side of Upper Richmond Road and in Conduit Road, from 6 A.M. to 8 A.M.

In Queen's Gardens, from 6 A.M. to 7.15 A.M.

In Peak Road, above Queen's Gardens, from 7.15 to 8.15 A.M.

In Peak Road below Queen's Gardens, from 8.15 A.M. to 9.15 A.M.

In the Hill District, from 6 A.M. to 7 A.M.

From Victoria to District bounded by Plantation Road, from 7 A.M. to 8.30 A.M.

In Mount Gough District, from 8.30 A.M. to 9.15 A.M.

In Mount Kollott District, from 9.15 A.M. to 11 A.M.

In Barker Road, from 6 A.M. to 8 A.M.

In Magazine Gap District, from 8 A.M. to 10 A.M.

W. CHATHAM.

Public Works Department, Water Authority, Hongkong, 12th March, 1906. [623]

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE Company's Steamship

"ARMAND BEHIC" Captain Guichenot, will be despatched for the above ports on or about TUESDAY, the 20th inst.

For Freight or Passage, apply to G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent, Hongkong, 14th March, 1906. [2]

BRITISH-INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM RANGOON.

THE Company's Steamship

"SEALDA," having arrived from the above Port, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 p.m., Wednesday, the 14th inst. will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 13th March, 1906. [629]

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Company's Steamship

"KUMBAH," having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods will be delivered from alongside.

Cargo impeding the discharge or remaining on board after 4 p.m., the 14th inst. will be landed at Consignee's risk and expense. No Fire Insurance will be effected. Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., Agents, Hongkong, 13th March, 1906. [18]

MADAM JAY'S

HAVE JUST RECEIVED FROM PARIS SPRING AND SUMMER HATS.

THESE HATS are now in vogue in Paris, and are the very latest.

EVERY HAT IS AN ORIGINAL MODEL. There are NO DUPLICATES. Hongkong, 13th March, 1906. [626]

TO AMATEUR PHOTOGRAPHERS.

ENLARGING LANTERN: Gas and/or Oil; 8 1/2" Condenser, New. Several up-to-date CAMERAS, 7" by 5", etc. Property of Gentleman leaving the Colony.

On view at A. FONG'S New Studio, Above Watkin's Dispensary, Hongkong, 13th March, 1906. [623]

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

L. GEORGE BANKER, of Hongkong, hereby give Notice that in consequence of the Breaking up and Rebuilding of the Ship I have applied to the BOARD OF TRADE, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the Ship "Wo-Ping" of Hongkong, Official Number 121,384, of Gross Tonnage 201.64 tons, Register Tonnage 133.61 tons, hitherto owned by me, for permission to change her name to "SUN-ON" and to have her registered in the New Name at the Port of Hongkong as owned by me.

Any objections to the proposed change of name must be sent to the Registrar of Shipping at Hongkong within Seven days from the appearance of this advertisement.

Dated at Hongkong this 13th day of March, 1906.

GEO. BANKER.

624

SEALED TENDERS in Duplicate will be received at the R.N. HOSPITAL until 10 A.M., on the 21st March, 1906, from persons desirous of SUPPLYING BEEF, MUTTON, FOWLS, BREAD, PURE COW'S MILK, AERATED WATERS, ICE, and other provisions, and accessories for the year ending 31st March, 1907.

SEALED TENDERS in Duplicate will also be received for COAL (Arauco and Yabur), and Feasted Forces of Tender and Further Particulars can be obtained at the R.N. HOSPITAL. The right to reject the lowest or any Tender is reserved.

THOMAS D. GIMLETTE, Deputy Inspector General.

R.N. Hospital, Hongkong, 10th March, 1906. [625]

NOTICE.

INFORMATION has been received from the MILITARY AUTHORITIES that FIELD FIRING PRACTICES will be carried out in the vicinity of Chin-lon-chen and Black Hill, on the following dates:—

From 13th to 15th March, 1906, 19th to 24th.

From 26th to 28th, all dates inclusive.

T. SERCOMB SMITH, Colonial Secretary, Colonial Secretary's Office, 9th March, 1906. [616]

CHINA UNITED SERVICE RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

THE FIRST PRIZE MEETING of the Association will be held on March 19th and following days.

BRITISH EVENTS on Stonecutter's Range.

NATIVE EVENTS on Kowloon City Range.

PROGRAMME:—

- I. Rifle Championship Series.
- II. Carbine Competition.
- III. Nursery Competition.
- IV. Affinity Competition.
- V. Officers' Team Competition.
- VI. The "HATTON" Challenge Cup (for Teams).
- VII. The "NOEL" Cup (for Teams).
- VIII. Revolver Competition.

Entries close on 14th March.

The Rules of the Association and full Particulars can be obtained on application to:

The Hon. SECRETARY, C.U.S.R.A., HEAD QUARTER OFFICES, Fletcher Street, Hongkong.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1906. [597]

HONGKONG CLUB.

NOTICE.

THE NINTH HALF-YEARLY DRAWING of Sixty-Five DEBENTURES of the HONGKONG CLUB, payable on SATURDAY, the 31st March, 1906, will be held at the HONGKONG CLUB HOUSE, at 11 o'clock A.M., on SATURDAY, the 17th March, 1906.

MEMBERS of DEBENTURES are invited to attend the DRAWING.

By Order, C. H. GRACE, Secretary. [596]

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to Consignees and others interested that unless payment of freight and charges on the under-noted cargo is made to the undersigned on or before Noon, on the 23rd March, 1906, the cargo will be sold by Public Auction to defray freight and expenses incurred in loading and stowing into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., where it now lies.

Ex "OANFA" arrived from Victoria, B.C., 5th July, 1905, 1,752 pieces Lumber marked W. Y. T. Co.

Ex "TELEMACHUS" arrived from Victoria, B.C., 23rd July, 1905, 2,798 pieces Lumber marked W. Y. T. Co.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

O.S.S. Co., Ltd. and C.M.S.N. Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 9th March, 1906. [595]

CARTRIDGES.

IMPORTED EVERY MONTH, THEREFORE ALWAYS FRESH.

RELEY'S, SCHULTZ'S, AMBERITE and KYNOC'S SPORTING CARTRIDGES 8, 10, 12, 16, and 20 BORE and NEWCASTLE CHILLED SHOT in all Sizes, Nos. 10 to 888G. ALL GUNS and AMMUNITION in Variety.

W. L. SCHMIDT & CO., Hongkong, 29th November, 1902. [249]

ON SALE.

A TABLE OF THE RATES OF EXCHANGE AT HONGKONG

For Demand Drafts on London on the day of or preceding the Departure of the English Mails also Table of Yearly Approximate Averages FOR 31 YEARS.

FROM 1874 TO 1904.

Price 22 Cents. On Sale at the "Daily Press" Office, or Local Booksellers.

Hongkong, 11th May, 1905.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE CHINA & MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE TWENTY-THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the COMPANY'S OFFICE, 8, GEORGE'S BUILDING, No. 6, Connaught Road, Victoria, THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 14th March, 1906, at 11 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1905, declaring a Dividend and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 10th March, to WEDNESDAY, the 14th March, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1906. [511]

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO., LTD.

THE TWENTY-SECOND ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of Shareholders in the Company will be held in the COMPANY'S OFFICES, 8, GEORGE'S BUILDING, No. 6, Connaught Road, Victoria, THIS DAY (WEDNESDAY), the 14th March, 1906, at 11.30 A.M., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and the Report of the General Managers for the year ending 31st December, 1905, declaring a Dividend and electing a Consulting Committee and Auditors.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY, the 10th March, to WEDNESDAY, the 14th March, both days inclusive.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.

Hongkong, 14th March, 1906. [512]

PHILIPPINE COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE THIRD ORDINARY MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the OFFICE of Messrs. HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., No. 100, Calle Anlogue, Manila, P.I., TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 15th day of March, at 3.30 p.m., for the purpose of receiving a Statement of Accounts and Report of the Directors for the year ending 31st December, 1905.

HOLLIDAY, WISE & Co., Agents.

Manila, 5th March, 1906. [573]

CHINA SUGAR REFINING CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ORDINARY ANNUAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held at the OFFICES of the General Agents, on WEDNESDAY, the 21st March, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1905.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 8th to the 21st March, both days inclusive.

JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., General Agents.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1906. [513]

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT CO., LTD.

NOTICE OF MEETING.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED, will be held at the Office of the Company, 8, GEORGE'S BUILDING, 4th Floor, Victoria, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of MARCH, 1906, at 11.30 o'clock A.M., when the subjoined Resolution which was passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on 7th March, 1906, will be submitted for confirmation as a Special Resolution.

RESOLUTION.

That the Capital of the Company be increased to \$2,000,000 by the creation and issue of 500,000 NEW SHARES of \$10 Each fully paid up to be offered at par and if accepted to be allotted to the persons constituting the Shareholders of the Company according to the Company's register of Shareholders on the First day of July, 1906, in the proportion of One New Share for every three Old Shares in the Company held by the respective Shareholders thereof, the amount payable on each of such New Shares to be paid on the 31st day of July, 1906, and that failing such allotment as aforesaid the said New Shares be disposed of by the General Managers in accordance with the Company's Articles of Association.

SHEWAN TOMES & CO., General Managers.

Green Island Cement Co., Ltd., Hongkong, 7th March, 1906. [585]

THE CHINA-BORNEO COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE THIRD ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Office, 8, GEORGE'S BUILDING, on SATURDAY, the 24th March, 1906, at 12 o'clock Noon, to receive a Statement of Accounts to the 31st December, 1905, and the Report of the General Manager and Consulting Committee and to elect a Consulting Committee and Auditor.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 10th to the 24th March, both days inclusive.

J. WHEELER, General Manager.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1906. [595]

HONGKONG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.

THE DIVIDEND of \$25 per Share for the year ending 31st December, 1904, declared at Today's Ordinary Annual Meeting, will be payable at the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION, and Hongkong Shareholders are requested to apply for DIVIDEND WARRANTS at the Company's Office, KING'S BUILDING, Connaught Road, after 10 A.M. To-morrow.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., General Managers.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1906. [583]

AUTOMATIC MAUSER PISTOLS.

CALIBRE 7.63 m.m.

With CH. WEIR for 10 CARTRIDGE FIRING 10 SHOTS in 2 SECONDS.

SIEMSEN & CO., Hongkong, 3rd October, 1905. [45]

AUCTIONS

[By Order of the Mortgagee]. PARTICULARS AND CONDITIONS OF SALE OF VALUABLE LEASEHOLD PROPERTY.

Known as "THE MEZAROLE HOTEL," to be sold by PUBLIC AUCTION, TO-MORROW (THURSDAY), the 15th day of March, 1906, at 3 P.M., at his SALE ROOM, by Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

BEING all that piece or parcel of ground situate at Shaukiwan Road, Victoria, Hongkong, containing an Area of 207,300 square feet and known and registered in the Land Office as Inland Lot No. 1705. The said premises are held for the term of 999 years granted by a Crown Lease dated the 1st day of February, 1904, Subject to the payment of the Annual Crown Rent of \$478 and to the performance of the Lessee's covenants in the said Crown Lease reserved and contained.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to

F. X. D'ALMADA & CASTRO, Vendor's Solicitor, or to Mr. GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

Hongkong, 1st March, 1906. [529]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

The Undersigned have received instructions to Sell by Public Auction, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, On SATURDAY, the 24th March, 1906, at 12 Noon, at the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's premises, the following, ex s.s. "OANFA,"

W. Y. T. Co., 1,752 Pieces ROUGH LUMBER, And

ex s.s. "TELEMACHUS," W. Y. T. Co., 2,798 Pieces ROUGH LUMBER.

TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH, Auctioneers.

Hongkong, 8th March, 1906. [599]

ENTERTAINMENTS

SPAMPAN'S EUROPEAN CIRCUS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT! AT 9 P.M. CAUSEWAY BAY.

SPECIAL CARS RUNNING.

GREAT BICYCLE POLO MATCH OR FOOTBALL ON BICYCLES.

THE HIT OF THE SEASON, BY THE WATSON TRIO AND MISS ANNIE AUSTRALIA VERSUS ENGLAND.

Plan at the ROBINSON PIANO CO. E. SPAMPAN, Proprietor and Director.

Hongkong, 9th March, 1906. [614]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE

FIRST-CLASS BOARD & RESIDENCE AT "BRAESIDE."

A LARGE AND COMMODIOUS RESIDENCE standing in its own grounds, with Tennis Courts, Good Dining and Reception Rooms, Large Airy and Well Furnished Bedrooms, every home comfort. Fine View of the Harbour; Terms moderate.

Apply to—Mrs. F. W. WATTS, "Braeside," 20, Macdonnell Road (late of "Fang Yuen").

Hongkong, 27th June, 1905. [43]

FIRST-CLASS BOARD & RESIDENCE.

"ST. GEORGE'S HOUSE," 2 & 4, KENNEY ROAD, and

"TOWER HOUSE," Kennedy Road, EXCELLENT Table, Every home comfort. Well furnished rooms facing the harbour. For terms, apply to—

Mrs. G. SACHSE, "St. George's House," Hongkong, 17th March, 1906. [44]

BOARD AND RESIDENCE.

MRS. GILLANDERS

"GLENWOOD," 27, CAINE ROAD.

Hongkong, 20th September 1905. [2163]

HONGKONG BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

BOOKBINDING.

DAILY PRESS' OFFICE.

The only office in China having European taught workmen Equal to Home work.

IRON MERCHANTS.

SINGON & CO., Metal and Hardware Merchants, Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry, Cuts Importers, General Storekeepers and Commission Agents.

35 & 37, King Leong Street, (1st Street West of Central Market), Telephone No. 515.

PHOTOGRAPHER

M. MUMEYA, JAPANESE ARTIST, Bromide and Cragon Enlargements and also colouring Photos and relief Photos. Views of China and Manila. Work done for Amateurs; No. 8A, Queen's Road Central.

PRINTING.

"DAILY PRESS" OFFICE. Proofs read by Englishmen.

STOREKEEPERS

KWONG SANG & CO., Shipchandlers, Sailmakers, Provisioners, Coal Merchants, Hardware, Engineers, Tools, Metal, Iron and Steel Merchants.

57 & 59, Connaught Road, New Praya Central.

TO LET.

TO LET.

FURNISHED ROOMS, with or without Board, Near Ferry, Kowloon. Tennis Court attached.

Apply—Care of "Daily Press" Office, Hongkong, 2nd March, 1906. [543]

TO LET.

OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING and YORK BUILDING.

GOLDOWNS in PRAYA EAST. A BUILDING at Causeway Bay, formerly in occupation of the Steam Laundry Co., Ltd.

A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.

A HOUSE in WONG NUI CHUNG ROAD. A HOUSE in RIFON TERRACE. FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD. Hongkong, 1st March, 1906. [524]

TO LET.

NO. 5, SEYMOUR TERRACE.

Apply to—WONG KAM FUK, Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf & Godown Co. Hongkong, 10th March, 1906. [607]

HONGKONG CLUB.

TO LET.

TWO ROOMS on the Ground Floor of the Annex, from 1st September next, suitable for Offices. For particulars apply to the undersigned.

C. H. GRACE, Secretary. Hongkong, 1st June, 1905. [110]

S. MOUTRIE
& CO., LTD.SOLE AGENTS FOR
ROSENKRANTZ PIANOS
NEW MODEL IN SOLID CASES.
PRICE \$225.UPRIGHT GRANDS.
By HOEFF & Co.
SPECIALLY PREPARED FOR
EXTREME CLIMATES.
PRICE \$420.PIANOS,
"OUR OWN MAKE."
FROM \$240.PIANOS FOR HIRE,
FROM \$10 PER MONTH.A Large Stock of
GRAMOPHONES,
DISC RECORDS,
AND
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.S. MOUTRIE & CO., LTD.,
York Building, Central Road.
Hongkong, 1st March, 1906. [527]

THE NANCHANG MASSACRE.

THE OFFICIAL ROMAN CATHOLIC ACCOUNT.

The N.C. Daily Roman of Saturday, the 10th inst., says:—In Wednesday's *Echo de Chine* appeared a long account of the events leading up to the recent murders at Nanchang, and we now learn that this is the official report made by the Roman Catholic Bishop to the French authorities. It is too long to be reproduced in extenso, but we subjoin a *résumé*.

At the outset it is explained that the late sub-prefect Chang was seriously compromised on the occasion of the troubles at Shanghai, the arrangement made in regard to which he had failed to carry out, by releasing the chiefs of the guilty parties, and by promising, on his honour, immunity to two of those accused, who had come to Nanchang. This had been made the subject of complaint by the Mission to the French Consulate at Shanghai and also to the Legation at Peking. The sub-prefect had since endeavoured to extricate himself, without losing countenance with his superiors.

On the 17th of February he asked Mr. Lacroche to invite him to dinner at the Mission on the 22nd of that month to discuss this affair. It would be more easy, he said, to talk quietly at the Mission, and he would only bring two secretaries with him. On the 18th of February the sub-prefect sent presents and his card to the Mission, and announced that he would visit himself the next day. Mr. Lacroche thought he had been mistaken possibly as to the day the sub-prefect wished to dine, and prepared to receive him next day, but when Chang arrived he refused to stop, and said it was the 22nd that he had arranged to dine at the Mission. He explained that his present call was to ask, as a favour, that the invitation to be sent to him should be expressed in threatening language, and that mention should be made of the possibility of a gunboat being sent to Nanchang if the Shanghai affair were not settled at once. The reason for the request was that the letter might be shown to Chang's superiors who were to be led to think that he had been forced to give way under menace. Mr. Lacroche caused a letter of invitation to be dispatched to the magistrate as requested, but refused to address it otherwise than in terms of politeness.

On the 22nd the sub-prefect arrived at the Mission at 3 p.m. All through the dinner he avoided references to the Shanghai affair, but continually complained that he was not properly appreciated by his superiors. It was not until he had risen from the table that the magistrate mentioned the affair he had proposed to discuss, and he then propounded a series of conditions. Mr. Lacroche, who began to doubt if the magistrate had any authority to treat at all, asked him to put his demands in writing, in order that they might be referred to the higher ecclesiastical authorities. He offered a pencil for the purpose, but the magistrate preferred to go into the room of the priest's secretary, where he was left alone to write. A quarter of eight he had finished. During the interval Chang came to the door of the secretary's room and called a soldier, to whom he gave an order in a low voice, and who then hastily quitted the Mission. The magistrate returned to the room and told a servant who was sent to him with tea that he did not wish to be disturbed. He closed the door. Some moments later a servant, crossing the hall, heard groans coming from the secretary's room. He looked in and saw the magistrate stretched on a long chair bleeding from the neck and trying to enlarge the wound. The servant informed the missionary, who having discovered the magistrate's attempt at suicide, hurried off at once to the Governor to report what had occurred. At the Mission meanwhile every attention was paid to the wounded magistrate, who was not able to speak but made signs for a pencil with which, lying in the long chair, he wrote during that night and the following morning a number of short letters. One was addressed to Mr. Lacroche, another to the interpreter. The purport of such was that the magistrate was dying to save the people of Shanghai and not to break his word to those whom he had promised to save. In a letter to his brother he said: "An evil spirit is pursuing me; and I am dying in order to save the people."

Rumour immediately spread in the town that the priest had assassinated the magistrate. Delegates from the high officials were sent to the Mission to make enquiries and the next day the Provincial Judge himself held an enquiry. Mr. Lacroche conducted them round the premises and described all that had occurred. In the evening Mr. Lacroche received a letter from the Bureau of Foreign Affairs asking for the instrument by which the magistrate had come to his death. The missionary replied that he did not know what instrument had been used. With this note was sent a long statement, and it could not be dispatched till the day following the demand. That day handbills inciting the people to riot were freely distributed in the city. They were given away by persons of distinction riding in chairs and preceded by men on horseback. The officials in the meantime

asked that the two servants who have been mentioned should be sent to the yamen for questioning, and suggested that Mr. Lacroche should accompany them. This he refused to do, on the ground that it would appear to lend colour to the story of assassination, and excite the people to riot. The Governor also sent a message to the Catholic Bishop through the French Consul, practically accusing the missionaries of murder, and asking the Bishop himself to come to Nanchang. The Bishop replied that what touched the missionaries touched him, that he was therefore an interested or accused party, and could not adjudicate on it, and that the settlement must be by the Waikupa and the French Minister at Peking.

During the two days before the massacre, placards inciting to riot were posted even on the Mission premises, which had been occupied by soldiers but now for the purpose of surveillance over the missionaries than for their protection. A military officer was heard to say to his men: "Look well to it that no European escape." In regard to all these matters, the report concludes, there is the direct evidence of Mr. Martin, who was by Mr. Lacroche's side right up to the moment of the riot, and of Mr. Rosignol, who had from Mr. Lacroche's own mouth the statement now published. The actual facts of the murder of the missionaries and the burning of the premises are summarised very briefly, and present no variations from the accounts already published.

POLICE COURT.

Tuesday, March 13th.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (First Police Magistrate).

ASSAULT.
An old woman known as the "Queen of Aberdeen" charged her son and his wife with assaulting her.

The facts of the case, as related by Inspector Hardy, showed that complainant was well-to-do, having a store and considerable property at Aberdeen. Her son had been kept in the dark as to his mother's affairs, and believing her to be poor had allowed her \$5 a month, while he had to support a wife and growing family on a moderate salary. The mother, who was dissatisfied with her allowance, wished it increased to \$10 per month, but the son, by chance having found out the state of his parent's affairs, stopped his monthly contribution. She roundly abused him, and eventually went to the police station and took out a summons for assault. Inspector Hardy added that the woman was always causing trouble in the family.

Complainant told the magistrate that her son and his wife scolded her day and night.

His Worship: "That is because you are a very troublesome woman."

Both defendants denied the charge, and said the complainant was always bothering them.

His Worship: Next time she bothers you go and see the Inspector and she will be arrested. The summons is dismissed.

GAMBLERS.
As the result of a gambling raid, Detective Sergeant Watt placed twelve Chinese before his Worship on the charge of playing *gambou* on the ground floor of No. 17, Stanton Street.

After hearing evidence, his Worship convicted them, and ordered the first two defendants, the keepers, to pay a fine of \$25, and mulcted the remainder in the sum of \$5 each.

LEAVING DUTY.
Twelve firemen from the s.s. *Oro* were charged with refusing duty on that vessel in the harbour on Monday.

They were each sentenced to seven days' hard labour.

UNLICENSED DEALERS.
Sanitary Inspector Brad charged two Chinese street-vendors with selling vegetables without a licence from the Sanitary Board.

They were convicted and ordered to pay a fine of \$50 each, the alternative being two months' hard labour.

STORY OF A LOST DIAMOND.
At the instance of Detective Sergeant Morrison, Chan Kam was proceeded against for the larceny of a diamond valued at \$1,000.

The evidence showed that while the complainant was at Mr. Lammett's auction room on Saturday, the stone fell out of his ring. The defendant secured it and took it to a pawnshop where he wished to obtain \$100 on it. The pawnbroker was suspicious, so detained the defendant until the police, who were sent for, arrived, and Chan was taken into custody.

Defendant said he found the diamond, and took it to the pawnbroker to test its value.

His Worship did not believe the story, and sentenced the defendant to two months' imprisonment with hard labour.

"A MAN'S A MAN FOR A THAT."
John Croe, a foreman in the Quarry Bay Dockyard, proceeded against Constable Taylor on a charge of assault.

Mr. P. W. Geldring (of Messrs. Brutton, Hott and Goldring) prosecuted, and Mr. C. E. H. Beavis (of Messrs. Wilkinson and Crist) represented the defendant, who pleaded not guilty.

John Croe, sworn, said he was playing billiards in Thomas' Hotel on the night of the 1st March. After the game he went to Ship Street, and after staying there for a time, went to the foot of the street to get a rishia. There was a rush of rishias, and the defendant, who was there, said something to witness about not paying his rishia poodle. Witness said he always paid when he engaged one, and with that defendant struck him on the mouth knocking four of his teeth out, and followed up with several blows on the face. Witness did not strike back, but taking a rishia went to No. 2 Police Station to report the matter. The Inspector was not there, but he waited. Later, the defendant returned from duty and told him to go home. He waited a little longer outside, and then went home. He was not drunk at the time.

Cross-examined—He was quite sober on the night of the assault, and could walk and talk properly. He had one "small gin" in Thomas' Hotel between 11 and 11.30 p.m. with a person whose name he did not know. Between 8.30 and 11 o'clock he had three drinks. Prior to this pleasant occasion he had not had trouble with the police.

Mr. Beavis—Can you give the magistrate any reason why the defendant struck you? It is absurd to suppose that he should have knocked four teeth out of your head for nothing.—No.

Can you suggest any reason why the constable should have asked you to pay for a rishia?—I expect I had one there. I paid one and told him to wait.

Do you know P. C. Grant?—By sight.

Did you see him that night?—At the station.

Did you have any conversation?—Yes. I said to him: "A man's a man for a that."

Did you say that or did you sing it?—I said it.

What did you mean by saying "A man's a man for a that"?—Because I thought I'd have justice.

What else did you say?—Nothing; the defendant told me to "clear out."

His Worship—You say you took a rishia to Ship Street, and after paying the man you told him to wait. Why was that necessary, seeing the number of rishias there?—Because the man I had was a good runner.

Constable Grant, who was on duty at Ship Street on the night in question, said his attention was directed to the scene of the trouble by the shouting of some girls who pointed down to Queen's Road. He saw defendant strike the complainant, who was much knocked about, blood was flowing from his mouth and his eyes were bruised. When witness arrived on the scene complainant rose to his feet and said he was going to the Police Station to report the affair. Taylor told him the complainant was badly cut about the face.

Cross-examined—Seeing Taylor was senior to him he did not think it was his duty to report the assault. He had conversed with a man named Hynes about the matter, but did not say to him—Taylor never assaulted Croe. Croe was drunk and I had myself to turn him out of a house and help Taylor put him in a rishia. Hynes told witness he knew the complainant at Quarry Bay, and knew he was a very unscrupulous man. He then asked Grant what he knew about the matter, and witness told him the complainant was a very old man, and he thought Taylor had knocked him about too much. He also said he had seen Croe play and drunk in Ship Street at times, but had never had trouble with him. Defendant told witness he had assaulted Croe and remarked further that the man was drunk, and would not remember anything about it. On the following day, further, he asked him to deny the assault if trouble arose, saying the street was quiet and no one had witnessed the affair. Croe was the worse for drink.

Re-examined—He had not seen the complainant to speak at since the affair.

This was the case for the prosecution. The defence will be heard on Thursday.

BEFORE MR. C. D. MELBOURNE (Second Police Magistrate).

DISORDERLY COOLIES.
Inspector Dymond charged four chair coolies employed by Mr. N. Post, Consul for Austria-Hungary, with creating a disturbance in the coolie quarters of the Consul's house. The coolies were indulging in a free fight when arrested.

They were each ordered to pay a fine of \$2; in default five days' imprisonment.

A SHANGHAI QUESTION.

The appointment of a Native Consultative Committee for the purpose of co-operating with the Municipal Council at Shanghai is evoking strong protests from members of the foreign community. Dr. Gilbert Reid has expressed his view of the matter in the following terms:—"This Committee means business. High thinking will be practised; the will of the Municipal Councils will be tested. The one body is as official as the other. Advice concerning the wishes and needs and well-being of the Chinese community has always been ready to hand, but now it will be authoritative. The two bodies, if I am anything of a prophet, sooner or later must collide, and back of the six are 400,000. These six, I earnestly believe, are peace-loving men, but such a collision under such a backing will mean more excitement than has yet been witnessed. The scheme is to be swallowed with a grain of salt."

SHANGHAI DIVIDENDS.

Messrs. Benjamin, Kelly and Potts were yesterday informed by wire that the Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company, Limited, has declared a final dividend of 10s. 6d., making 14s. 1d. per share for 1905, and that the Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited, has declared a final dividend of 37s. 6d., making 32s. 6d. per share for 1905.

The N.C. Daily News understands that it is the intention of the Directors of the Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd., to recommend at the next annual meeting to be held on the 24th inst., a final dividend of thirty-seven shillings and sixpence (37s. 6d.) per share at the exchange of 2s. 9d. for the past year.

This report of the W. Wharf and Land Building Co., Ltd. for 1905 shows a credit balance in profit and loss account of Ts. 1,224, of which no disposition is suggested. The profit on working account was Ts. 3,498, the difference having been written off furniture and building accounts.

SMUGGLING ARMS INTO CHINA.
A special cablegram from San Francisco to the Manila *Call* dated 9 days ago:—"Through the accidental breaking open of a case, it has been discovered that arms are being smuggled on board mail steamers for shipment to China in the guise of ordinary merchandise."

Article V. of the protocol made between China and eleven Powers, including the United States, in 1901, states:—"China has agreed to prohibit the importation into its territory of arms and ammunition, as well as of materials exclusively used for the manufacture of arms and ammunition. An Imperial Edict has been issued on the 25th of August, 1901, forbidding such importation for a term of two years. New edicts may be issued subsequently extending this by other successive terms of two years in case of necessity recognized by the Powers."

Delightfully refreshing

in hot climates in the use of such a pure emollient Soap as

CALVERT'S
Carbolic Toilet Soap.

Carefully prepared from the best materials only, delicately perfumed, and superlative in every way meets the exacting requirements of the most sensitive skin.

It is also antiseptic, containing 10% Carbolic, which has at once a healthy action on the skin, and acts as a preventive of contagion.

Calvert's Carbolic Ointment has a good reputation for the cure of sunburn, insect bites, and skin irritation. Always handy to have for cuts, burns, bruises, scratches, and similar mishaps.

F. C. CALVERT & Co., Manchester, England.

64-1

GREGOR & CO.,

19, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL, 1ST FLOOR.

CHIANTI WINE

FROM U. FAZZINI, FLORENCE.

\$9.75 per case.

LATEST AWARD:

GOLD MEDAL

AT ST. LOUIS EXHIBITION.

[38-5]

"BILLIARDS"

Our new patent Low Set Express Cushions can be fitted to any Billiard Table, making it for playing purposes as good as new.

(Freight on a case of Cushions to Bombay, Rs. 4/- only.)

BEST AFRICAN IVORY BILLIARD BALLS
THOROUGHLY SEASONED.

CRYSTAL AND BONZOLINE BALLS ALL SIZES.

WEST OF ENGLAND BILLIARD CLOTHS A SPECIALITY.

WE HOLD THE LARGEST STOCK OF BILLIARD TABLES, ACCESSORIES
AND MATERIALS OUT OF LONDON.

ALL ORDERS DESPATCHED BY RETURN MAIL STEAMER.

Illustrated price lists, giving prices and particulars of everything pertaining to billiards, can be had on application from the Offices of this paper.

JOHN ROBERTS & CO., LD.

BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS AND IVORY TURNERS,

BOMBAY.

Hongkong, 8th April, 1904.

[937-2]

BOVRIL

Is the Cook's best friend.

No Cook can afford to be without Bovril. An appetising and nutritious soup is quickly made by the use of Bovril and it renders Curries and all made dishes palatable and strengthening.

1570-3

GRIMAULT & Co
Medicinal Skin Soap

Recommended by eminent Dermatologists and adopted in the Paris Hospitals in the treatment of Ringworm, Acne, Psoriasis, Eczema and Skin diseases generally.

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PARIS

10-1

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY

TRADE MARK

THERAPION No. 1

This successful and highly popular remedy, used in the Continental Hospitals by Kéroul, Rostan, Jébert, Vélpeau and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 2

This is a powerful and effective remedy for the treatment of the blood, acting on the system, and purifying the blood, and is used in the Continental Hospitals by Kéroul, Rostan, Jébert, Vélpeau and others, and is used in the treatment of the blood, acting on the system, and purifying the blood, and is used in the Continental Hospitals by Kéroul, Rostan, Jébert, Vélpeau and others.

THERAPION No. 3

This is a powerful and effective remedy for the treatment of the blood, acting on the system, and purifying the blood, and is used in the Continental Hospitals by Kéroul, Rostan, Jébert, Vélpeau and others.

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THERAPION

NOTICES TO CONSIGNEES

FROM HAMBURG, ROTTERDAM,
PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

"DACIA."

Captain Brech, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature by the Undersigned and to take immediate delivery of their Goods from alongside.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary is given before To-day. Any Cargo impeding her discharge will be landed into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 15th Mar. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 15th Mar. at 3 p.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE,
Hongkong Office,
Hongkong, 8th March, 1906. [599]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Steamer

"OCEANA."

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that the Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out, Mark by Mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo:—
From London, Ac., ex s.s. *Maryona*,
From Persia Gulf ex B. 1. S. N. & B. 1. S. N. Co.'s Steamers.

Optional goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 6 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 15th inst., at 4 p.m., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's representatives at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognised. No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1906.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENGLEUCH."

FROM ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 17th inst. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 24th inst., or they will not be recognised.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 17th inst., at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
BILLS OF LADING will be countersigned by
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1906. [612]

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE
ITALIANA
(Fiorio and Rotondo United Companies).

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.
FROM BOMBAY AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"ISCHIA."

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that the Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence delivery may be obtained.

All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, and a certificate obtained from the Godown Company within seven days after the vessel's arrival here, after which no claims will be recognised.

No Fire Insurance has been effected, and any Goods remaining in the Godowns after the 17th inst. will be subject to rent.

CARLOWITZ & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 10th March, 1906. [4]

OCEAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

JOINT SERVICES.

FOURTEENTHLY SAILINGS FOR LONDON AND CONTINENT.
MONTHLY SAILINGS FOR LIVERPOOL.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN, NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN, WEST AUSTRALIAN, JAPAN AND HAWAIIAN PORTS.

EUROPEAN SERVICE.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"KEEMUN"	On 19th March.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MACHAON"	On 20th March.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"ANCHISES"	On 24th March.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"KINTUCK"	On 28th March.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"BELLEROPHON"	On 4th April.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"CALCHAS"	On 11th April.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"MOYUN"	On 14th April.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"TEUCER"	On 18th April.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"DARDANUS"	On 21st April.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"HECTOR"	On 25th April.	
GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL	"JASON"	On 28th April.	

HOMEWARDS.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"PELEUS"	On 20th March.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"TELEMACHUS"	On 27th March.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"DIOMED"	On 10th April.	
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"KINTUCK"	On 20th April.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"TEENKAI"	On 24th April.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"BELLEROPHON"	On 8th May.	
GENOA, MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL	"HECTOR"	On 20th May.	
AMSTERDAM, LONDON and ANTWERP	"CALCHAS"	On 22nd May.	

* Taking Cargo for Liverpool at London Rates.

TRANS-PACIFIC SERVICE.

Operating in conjunction with

THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.

AND TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING TO ALL OVERLAND COMMON POINTS IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA AND CANADA.

EASTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
VICTORIA, SEATTLE, TACOMA, and PACIFIC COAST PORTS	"KEEMUN"	On 21st March.	
NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKO-	"TEUCER"	On 18th April.	
HAMA	"TYDEUS"	On 16th May.	

WESTWARD.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
TACOMA, SEATTLE, VICTORIA, and PACIFIC COAST	"TELEMACHUS"	On 25th March.	
	"NINGHOW"	On 25th April.	

For Freight, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS. (9.10)

CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LIMITED.

FROM	STEAMERS	TO	DATE
TAKU and NEWCHWANG	"KWEIYANG"	On 14th March.	
SHANGHAI	"HOANG"	On 16th March.	
SHANGHAI	"SHANSI"	On 19th March.	
MANILA, PORT DARWIN, THURSDAY ISLAND, COOKTOWN, CAITNS, TOWNSVILLE, BRISBANE, SYDNEY and MELBOURNE	"CHANGSHA"	On 6th March.	
CEBU and ILOILO	"KAIFONG"	On 31st March.	
KOBE	"CHINGTU"	On 2nd April.	

The attention of Passengers is directed to the superior accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light, Unriveted Table, A daily qualified Surgeon is carried.

* Taking Cargo on through bills of lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

* Taking Cargo and Passengers at through rates for all New Zealand Ports and other Australian Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, AGENTS. (11)

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

OSTASIATISCHER DIENST.

Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, Oporto, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIPOLI, GENOA, PORTS in the LEVANT, BLACK SEA and Baltic Ports, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

STEAMERS	DESTINATIONS	SAILING DATES
TEUTONIA	HAMBURG (Calling at Singapore)	On 16th Mar. Freight.
LIBERIA	HAMBURG (Calling at Singapore)	On 17th Mar. Freight.
SAXONIA	HAMBURG (Calling at Singapore)	On 21st Mar. Freight.
SILESIA	HAMBURG (Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	On 31st Mar. Freight & Passengers.
SCANDIA	HAMBURG (Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	On 13th April. Freight & Passengers.
SENEGAMBIA	HAMBURG (Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	On 21st April. Freight.
SEGOVIA	HAMBURG (Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	On 5th May. Freight.
C.FRED. LARSEN	HAMBURG (Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	On 16th May. Freight.
C. MOYERDIECK	HAMBURG (Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	On 16th May. Freight.
VANDALIA	NEW YORK (Calling at Singapore, Penang and Colombo)	On 16th May. Freight.

* Special attention of intending Passengers is drawn to the splendid accommodation of these steamers. Saloon and cabins amply lighted throughout by electricity. Daily qualified doctor and stewardess are carried.

For Further Particulars, apply to
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.
HONGKONG OFFICE, KING'S BUILDING.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICES BETWEEN HONGKONG, SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS AND FORMOSA.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	THE CO'S S.S.	LEAVING
TAMSIU VIA SWATOW AND AMOI	"DAIGI MARU"	SUNDAY, 18th Mar., at 10 A.M.
TAMSIU VIA SWATOW AND AMOI	"DAIJIN MARU"	SUNDAY, 25th Mar., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOI AND FOCHOW	"ANPING MARU"	THURSDAY, 15th Mar., at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI VIA SWATOW, AMOI AND FOCHOW	"SHOSHU MARU"	SUNDAY, 18th Mar., at 10 A.M.
ANPING AND FOCHOW	"T. NEMOTO"	WEDNESDAY, 21st Mar., at 10 A.M.
AND AMOI	"MAIZURU MARU"	WEDNESDAY, 21st Mar., at 10 A.M.

* These Steamers have excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with electric light. Unriveted Table.

* Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

For Freight, Passage, and further information, apply at the Company's local Branch Office at No. 8, Des Vaux Road Central.

T. ARIMA, Manager. (14)

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON S. S. CO. BOSTON TOWBOAT CO.
CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH

NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer	Tons	Captain	Sailing Date
LYEA	4,417	G. V. Williams	On 6th April.
SHAWMUT	9,606	E. V. Roberts	On 23rd April.

† Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND COUSINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS. The twin-screw s.s. "SHAWMUT" and "TREMONT" are fitted with very Superior accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, GENERAL AGENTS.

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, Hongkong, 22nd February, 1906.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN. EUROPEAN LINE.

STEAM FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, BREMEN/HAMBURG.

STEAMERS WILL ALSO CALL AT GIBRALTAR & SOUTHAMPTON TO LAND PASSENGERS AND LUGGAGE.

TAKING CARGO ON THROUGH BILLS OF LADING FOR ALL EUROPEAN, NORTH AND SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMERS	SAILING DATES
PRINCESS ALICE	WEDNESDAY 14th March
BAYERN	WEDNESDAY 28th March
PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD	WEDNESDAY 11th April
PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH	WEDNESDAY 25th April
SACHSEN	WEDNESDAY 9th May
PRINZ HEINRICH	WEDNESDAY 23rd May
ROON	WEDNESDAY 6th June

ON WEDNESDAY, the 14th day of MARCH, 1906, at NOON, the Steamship "PRINCESS ALICE" Captain Ch. Polach, with MALES, PASSENGERS, SPECIES, and CARGO, will leave this Port as above, CALLING AT TACOMA and GENOA. Shipping Orders will be granted till NOON, on MONDAY, the 12th March. Cargo and Species will be received on Board until 5 P.M. on TUESDAY, the 13th March. Cargo and Species will be received at the Agency's Office until NOON, on TUESDAY, the 13th March. Contents of Packages are required. No Parcel Receipts will be signed for less than \$2.00. Parcels should not exceed Two Feet Cubic in Measurement. The Steamer has splendid accommodation, and carries a Doctor and Stewardess. Linen can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
TO NAPLES, GENOA AND GIBRALTAR	\$61 0 0	\$42 0 0	\$22 0 0
return	91 0 0	63 0 0	33 0 0
TO SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN AND HAMBURG	65 0 0	44 0 0	24 0 0
return	97 0 0	66 0 0	36 0 0
TO NEW YORK VIA SUEZ	64 0 0	44 0 0	26 0 0
VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR	115 0 0	79 0 0	47 0 0
return	68 0 0	46 0 0	27 0 0
VIA BREMEN OR SOUTHAMPTON	121 0 0	83 0 0	49 0 0

In the event of the passenger leaving the Mail Steamer at Naples, Genoa or Gibraltair and travelling to Bremen or Southampton overland the SAME RATES TO BE APPLIED AS VIA NAPLES, GENOA OR GIBRALTAR, but in this case the cost of the railway trip, etc., to be at passenger's expense.

TOUR VIA INDIA: Passengers have the option of using a Steamer of the British India S. N. Co. from SINGAPORE to CALCUTTA instead of Imperial Mail Steamer from Singapore to Colombo. The cost of the journey from Calcutta to Colombo by rail or steamer is, however, not included.

INTERCEPTION OF THE VOYAGE IN ENGLAND: Passengers to European and New-York are entitled to travel by the N. D. L. Mediterranean Steamers from ALEXANDRIA, to Naples or Marseilles instead of using an Imperial Mail Steamer from Port SAID.

JAPAN-CHINA-AUSTRALIAN LINE.

VIA NEW GUINEA.

FOR MANILA, SIMPSONHAFEN, FRIEDRICH WILHELMSHAFEN, HERBERTSHOEHE, MATUPI, BRISBANE, SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

STEAMER	TONS	SAILING DATES
PRINZ WALDEMAR	3227 tons	TUESDAY, 3rd April.
PRINZ SIGISMUND	3302 tons	TUESDAY, 1st May.
WILHELM	4763 tons	TUESDAY, 29th May.

ON TUESDAY, the 3rd APRIL, at NOON, the Steamship "PRINZ WALDEMAR," Captain Volkmann, with Males, Passengers and Cargo, will leave this port as above. The Steamer has splendid accommodation and carries a Doctor and a Stewardess. Rates can be washed on board.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG:	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class	1st Class	2nd Class
TO MANILA	\$50—	\$30—	\$20—	return \$50—	return \$30—
TO NEW GUINEA	\$28—	\$18.10	\$14.00	return \$28—	return \$18.10
TO BRISBANE	\$30—	\$20—	\$14—	return \$30—	return \$20—
TO SYDNEY	\$33—	\$23—	\$15—	return \$33—	return \$23—
TO MELBOURNE	\$34.10	\$24.10	\$16—	return \$34.10	return \$24.10
TO YOKOHAMA	\$8.00	\$6.00	\$4.00	return \$17.00	return \$13.00
TO KOBE	\$8.50	\$6.50	\$4.50	return \$17.50	return \$13.50
TO YOKOHAMA and back from KOBE to HONGKONG	\$140.00	\$100.00			

THROUGH RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY FROM HONGKONG: 1st Class To EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND COLOMBO by Imperial Mail Steamer \$97. 0. 0. To EUROPE VIA AUSTRALIA AND AMERICA " " 96. 0. 0. From Australia to New York via Vancouver by the C.P.R. Co.'s steamers, or via San Francisco by the O. & O.S.S. Co.'s steamers, and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent Express Steamers of N.D.L.

SAILINGS OUTWARDS.

EUROPEAN & AUSTRALIAN SERVICE

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA, PRINZ REGENT LUITPOLD Wednesday, 14th March.

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA, PRINZ EITEL FRIEDRICH Wednesday, 28th March.

* Reaching Yokohama in less than six days.

TRANS-PACIFIC THROUGH TICKETS FROM HONGKONG via Vancouver or San Francisco to New York by the C.P.R. Co.'s steamers P.M.S.S. Co., O. & O.S.S. Co., T. K. K. and from New York to Europe by the Magnificent Express Steamers of the Norddeutscher Lloyd are issued at the following Rates:—

To	1st Class	2nd Class	3rd Class
To London via Plymouth or Southampton	\$92. 0. 0.		
To Bremen	\$83. 10. 0.		
To Paris via Cherbourg	\$65. 0. 0.		
To Naples, Genoa via Gibraltair	\$65. 0. 0.		

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD.

For further Particulars, apply to

MELCHERS & CO., AGENTS.

Hongkong, 1st February, 1906.

A. LING & CO.,
FURNITURE STORE,
PLATED GLASS AND CROCKERY
WARE, &c., &c., and FOCHOW
LACQUERED WARE.
68, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1903. (1455)

S. IEN TING.
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 10, D'AGUIAR STREET
TERMS VERY MODERATE.
Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 21st September, 1903. 2174

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

REGULAR FOUR-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

STEAMER	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE FOR	ON OR ABOUT
TJIPANAS...	JAVA	First half of March	JAPAN via SHANGHAI	Second half of March
TJILATJAP...	JAPAN	Second half of March	JAVA PORTS	Second half of March
TJILIWONG...	JAVA	First half of April	JAPAN via SHANGHAI	First half of April
TJIMAHY...	JAPAN	First half of April	JAVA PORTS	First half of April

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherlands-Indian ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

HEAD AGENCY OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

York Buildings, 1st Floor.

Hongkong, 23rd February, 1906.

Telephone No. 375.

(16)

WALTHAM WATCHES

12,000,000 of these watches now in use. All Waltham watches are guaranteed by American Waltham Watch Co., the largest watch manufacturing concern in the world.

VESSLS ON THE BERTH
THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON. THROUGH BILLS OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship "DELTA," Captain C. L. Daniel, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this Port on SATURDAY, the 24th March, at NOON, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's s.s. *Mooltan*, 9,620 tons, from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong. S.S. and Vessels, all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. *Egypt*, due in London on 5th May. Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required. For further particulars, apply to—
E. A. HEWETT, Superintendent.
Hongkong, 13th March, 1906.

To Ladies
all the most beautiful women use
CREME SIMON
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A. SIMON, PARIS
Cosmetics, Hairdresses, Perfumery and Stores.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE Underigned GENERAL AGENTS in CHINA and JAPAN for the above Line are prepared to issue THROUGH BILLS OF LADING for all the principal ports in SOUTH AFRICA, in connection with INDIA-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO.'s fortnightly service hence to CALCUTTA. Sailing from CALCUTTA for Cape Ports every fortnight. For Freight and further particulars, apply to—
DODWELL & CO., LIMITED, General Agents for China and Japan Hongkong, 4th August, 1898.

SANDER, WIELER & CO., Agents, Princes' Buildings, Hongkong, 8th March, 1906. (3)

THE ORIENTAL PACIFIC LINE.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO VIA PORTS.

THE Steamship "DAKOTAH," will be despatched for the above Ports on MONDAY, the 2nd April, P.M. This Steamer has capital accommodation for passengers, electric light and carries a doctor. For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to—
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents.
Hongkong, 9th March, 1906. 591

Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s

SPECIAL BLEND WHISKY.

SHIPPERS
Cutler, Palmer & Co., London.
AGENTS
SIEMSEN & CO., HONGKONG.

DOCK NO. 2.
Extreme Length... 722 feet.
Length on Blocks... 714 "
Width of Entrance on Top... 964 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 881 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 244 "

DOCK NO. 1.
Extreme Length... 563 feet.
Length on Blocks... 513 "
Width of Entrance on Top... 88 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 77 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 264 "

DOCK NO. 2.
Extreme Length... 371 feet.
Length on Blocks... 324 "
Width of Entrance on Top... 64 "
Width of Entrance on Bottom... 53 "
Water on Blocks at Spring Tide... 22 "

PATENT SLIP.
Suitable for vessels up to 1,000 tons gross.

THE WORKS are well equipped with LATEST PLANTS and APPLIANCES to undertake BUILDING or REPAIRING SHIPS, ENGINES, and BOILERS; and also ELECTRICAL WORK.

A LARGE STOCK of MATERIAL is always kept on hand.

The COMPANY has the powerful steamer "OURA-MARU" (712 tons, 700 I.H.P. specially built for SALVAGE PURPOSES equipped with necessary gear, always ready Short Notice. 135

ON SALE
BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December 1905. With INDEX. Price \$7.50. On sale at the Hongkong Daily Press Office Hongkong 20th Feb., 1906.

